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nothing of its mischievous influence on the progress of truth and religion. The miserable effects of this war have, I believe, more than equalled any that has preceded it. There have been the same terrible manifestations of fierceness, ferocity, and love of blood after the first taste of human gore, as there had in any previous period of the nation's or the world's history. Reference has been made to the influence of the war-spirit upon the teachers of religion in this country, and the conductors of the religious press. For myself, in speaking of religious newspapers, — the religious press, — I felt inclined to ask, Where are they ? There are newspapers representing great ecclesiastical bodies, and the interests of these institutions they are never backward in supporting ; but where is the journal or the magazine which keeps prominently before its readers the interests of pure Christianity, and the principles of the New Testament ? I feel perfectly appalled at the unchristian spirit which has been put forth in the professedly religious journals of the day ; and the more so, when I remember the professions which were made a few years ago by some of the men by whom they are conducted. At the Peace Congresses of Frankfort, Paris and London, they were seen upon the platform, delivering magnificent orations ; but where are they now ? One of these leaders of the public and so-called religious press of this metropolis has actually been urging upon the consideration of his readers the duty of Prince Albert himself taking the field in person. The most lamentable aspect of the present state of things is this, that the religious press, and the teachers of religion generally in this country, should be found in a position so exceedingly questionable and anomalous as the professed teachers of the Gospel of Christ.

I hold in my hand a paragraph, which I will read to the assembly, containing a sentiment so emphatically in harmony with Paganism, that I was perfectly astonished when I read it, coming, as it did, from the pen of a minister of the Church of England, and a man, moreover, in very high repute as a sympathiser with the poor and oppressed of this country. The writer says, "God grant that we, the clergy, may, during the present war, instead of weakening the courage of our countrymen by instilling into them selfish and superstitious theories, and terrors of a future state, which represent God, not as a Saviour, but as a tormentor, may boldly tell them that He is not the God of the dead, but of the living ; and that he who renders up his animal life as a thing of naught in the cause of duty, commits his soul into the hands of a just and merciful Father, who has promised to leave no good deed unrewarded ; and tell them that the most noble deed of all is to die like a man in promoting the freedom of the world."

Loud cries were made, mingled with hisses, for the name of the author who could write such pagan stuff, when Dr. Burns at length gave his name, "Rev. Charles Kingsley," and added, "The work of the Peace Society must be to educate the country — not only the people, but the teachers also. Let them all be taught that the three greatest curses of the world are Slavery, Drink and War."

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#### A FINANCIAL GLANCE AT THE WAR.

Every war must be followed sooner or later by a full reckoning of its cost. Its abettors may shut their eyes for a time to its enormous expenses, and even make it a part of patriotism to scout them as a low, vulgar consideration ; but as pay-day must come in due time, it is wise to count the cost in season.

"People think," says the London *Empire*, July 7, "we take a low estimate

of national affairs, if we calculate the cost of war. But stay! Napoleon III. asks that legislature which he has set up, to give him a new conscription of 140,000 men, a new loan equal to \$150,000,000, and new taxes which will swell out the burdens of the people. At the same time, our several returns are published, showing an income of upwards of \$5,000,000 in three months in the shape of new impositions, and of nearly \$40,000,000 during the past year. Such figures give us a notion of the price we pay for humbling Russia, and ruining ourselves."

One of our own papers (*Boston Journal*) thus speaks on the same topic: "If the citizens of the United States have any desire to plunge into a foreign war, if they are not satisfied with the peaceful and prosperous condition of their own country, and cannot fully realize the lightness of the burden imposed upon them to defray the expenses of government, we recommend them to study the financial position of Great Britain and other war-riden and debt-oppressed countries of Europe. We hear much of the horrors of war, and to the humane and sympathising the thought of the hecatombs of human victims offered up on the shrine of Mars, the anguish of widows, and the wailing of the fatherless, excite feelings of the most profound aversion to national butcheries; but there are some whose minds have a more practical bent, and who can more fully appreciate the evils of war through an examination of their results upon the financial condition of a country. With such individuals, figures cannot lie; and it may be profitable, as well as instructive, to look at the effects of war upon the finances of a country, as exemplified by Great Britain.

Every one is aware that Great Britain is groaning under a national debt, created at various times to pay the costs of foreign wars. The amount of this indebtedness is in round numbers £800,000,000 (including the recent loan,) or in our own currency, \$4,000,000,000. It would occupy a Methuselah 304 years to count this sum, allowing he could count sixty dollars every minute for ten hours a day. The aggregate interest upon this indebtedness, at the rates paid by the British Government, is \$139,870,000; more than double the whole expense of our own government. It is not probable that this enormous debt will ever be paid off or materially reduced. To show how small is the prospect of a reduction, it is only necessary to state that during thirty-nine years of peace from 1815, it was reduced only \$310,000,000, or less than eight per cent. One quarter of this reduction has already been offset by the first war loan (\$80,000,000) contracted for the present war. It was recently stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that even on the removal of war, the decrease in the public indebtedness would not only stop, but the movement would be reversed.

But let us look a little closer at the burdens imposed upon the people to sustain this war. Before it began, the annual expenses of the British Government amounted to about \$265,000,000. An attempt was made to provide for the war, without materially increasing the debt, by the imposition of new taxes, which were accordingly proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and voted by Parliament. The amount realized from these taxes was £11,157,000, swelling the income of the treasury to £64,500,000 (322,500,000). But there was still a deficit, which was unprovided for by the recent loan of £16,000,000. We thus find, as the result of the first year of the war, an increased tax to the amount of \$55,785,000, and an increased indebtedness to the amount of \$80,000,000.

But the maximum of expense in carrying on the war has by no means been reached. This already vast expenditure has been incurred to sustain an army in the Crimea which in effective force would at no time amount to 25,000 men, and to maintain two squadrons in comparative idleness. The war must be prosecuted upon a wider scale before it can be productive of great results. The army must be doubled, and activity infused into the operations of the navy,

which will involve increasing expenditures. We find that the budget for the present year recognizes this stern fact, and, while recommending a still further increase of taxation, anticipates a largely increased deficiency at the end of the year. The existing taxes, it is estimated, will produce £63,339,000; but the wants of the treasury will be £86,339,000 for the following purposes:

Charge for the debt,	-	-	-	-	£27,974,000
For the Army,	-	-	-	-	16,214,477
A Vote of Credit for ditto,	-	-	-	-	3,000,000
For the Navy,	-	-	-	-	16,653,042
For the Ordnance,	-	-	-	-	7,808,042
For the Civil Service,	-	-	-	-	6,500,000
For Sardinian Loan	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
On Consolidated Fund Account,	-	-	-	-	1,750,000
To replace Savings Banks Stock,	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Margin for contingencies,	-	-	-	-	4,000,000
 Total	-	-	:	-	£85,899,561

To meet this deficiency of £23,000,000, (\$115,000,000) the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to raise £5,300,000 by additional taxes as follows: 3s. per cwt. on sugar; 1d. per lb. on coffee; 3d. per lb. on tea; 1s. 10d. on Scotch and 2s. on Irish spirits; £1 per cent. on incomes; and 1d. on banker's checks. But, after the imposition of these taxes, there will still be a deficiency of £17,700,000 (probably much greater) which must be met by a loan.

The grand results of the two first years of war in its relation to the finances of the country as shown by these statements, may be thus summarily stated:

Increased taxation—1854-5	:	:	:	£11,157,000
" 1855-6	:	:	:	<u>5,300,000</u>
 Total addition to annual expenditure,	:	:	:	£16,457,000
Deficiency of 1854-5	:	:	:	£20,000,000
" 1855-6	:	:	:	<u>17,700,000</u>
 Total addition to debt,	:	:	:	£37,700,000
 Increase of expenses for two years, or £270,785,000.	:	:	:	£54,157,000

**COST OF BOMBARDMENT.**—Every shell thrown by the Allies upon Sebastopol, is said to cost \$135. We know not how near this estimate is to the truth; but, assuming it as the basis of calculation, we reach some startling conclusions. In thirteen days, no less than 780,000 shells and balls were thrown; and at \$135 each, if they were all shells, that cost would be a little more than \$115,000,000! This seems hardly possible; but the expense at the lowest estimate, must be enormous. The balls thrown in thirteen days are supposed to have weighed more than 35,000,000 pounds, which would cost, at the rate of pig iron even in England, nearly half a million dollars; while the expense for powder alone—about five million pounds—would be three quarters of a million. The cannon balls, if rolled into rail bars weighing sixty pounds to the yard, would make a single track railway from New York to Albany, 160 miles.

**WASTE OF LIFE IN THIS WAR.**—“The prodigious loss of life, says a contemporary journal, which hostilities have occasioned during the sixteen months since the war was declared, begins to call forth remark from the European press. The progress of enlightenment and of science does not seem, from the calculations made, to have rendered war less bloody than of yore, nor to have diminished the aggregate of losses by exposure and disease.

Since the declaration of war by Turkey, in the autumn of 1853, the loss to that empire is estimated at 130,000 men. The French have, since their arrival in the Crimea, lost 70,000, dead or invalided; while the British have suffered to the extent of 30,000. The loss of the Russians is variously estimated from 250,000 to 300,000. Austria, too, though not at war, has suffer-

ed immensely by diminution of force in the unhealthy localities where she has been obliged to place her armies. Taking also into account the mortality on board the ships, and of laborers of different kinds attached to the armies, of whom there are thousands in the Crimea, it may be asserted that from 600,000 to 700,000 men have perished, or become invalided, since the commencement of the war. What the amount of mortality will be when the operations shall be conducted on a larger scale,—when bloody battles shall be fought in the open field, and gigantic contests shall decide the issue of campaigns,—remains hidden in the future. The wars of the French republic and empire cost Europe 6,000,000 of men ; but, if we may judge from the past eighteen months, the present struggle is destined to exceed all that has gone before it in the wide-spread destruction which it will cause."

It is impossible, during the progress of any war, to get a reliable approximation to the full loss of life ; but we doubt whether the foregoing conjectures will not be found to be within the truth. Russia does not let the world know what she suffers ; but we now and then get a passing glimpse behind a curtain. A high Russian officer not long since from Sebastopol, reported to Paskiewitch at Warsaw, a sad account of its condition, General Gortschakoff complaining that promised reinforcements of troops, and supplies of provisions were delayed. "These reinforcements, in crossing the Ared steppes, were decimated by disease on their march ; and the remainder, on arriving at Sebastopol, only served to fill the hospitals. Simpheropol and Bakshiserai are so full of sick, that it has been found necessary to establish ambulances under tents. The mortality, owing to the extreme heat, is described as frightful. The town of Sebastopol is said to be in a desperate state—not a house but has suffered from the shot and shell of the allies. The Russian army at Sebastopol has been weakened by 10,000 men in the affairs of the 7th and 18th of June, without reckoning those who have died of cholera and other diseases. It is supposed that the garrison will blow up all the public buildings, and leave to the assailants only a heap of ruins."

**PLAN FOR TERMINATING THE PRESENT WAR.**—We are glad to see the presses of our country give signs of growing weary and sick with the details of this war, and especially to find some of them suggesting what they deem a feasible method of bringing it to a close. The National Intelligencer, one of our ablest and most influential journals, publishes, with a partial endorsement by the editors, a well argued recommendation to this effect, that the Governments of Christendom, not engaged in the war, appoint plenipotentiaries to unite as a congress their counsels and influence in persuading the beligerents either to settle the dispute between themselves, or submit it to the decision of umpires, under the peaceful penalty of a withdrawal of intercourse from them by the nations represented in the congress. Such is the upshot of the plan, coinciding in principle with the expedients we have long been urging nations to provide in advance for the *prevention of war*. If the friends of God and man had been at work for the last forty years of peace, as they should have been, to bring public opinion right on the subject, such an expedient would doubtless secure the object very soon ; or, what is far better, the war itself could never have occurred. Here lies the root of the difficulty, in the wrong habits and usages of Christendom ; and until these are thoroughly changed, it will be impossible to uproot, or control this mighty mischief.

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